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## New Hork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1885.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign-Spain requested Germany to evacuate the Caroline Islands —— The Russian imperial party welcomed at Copenhagen —— An English village attacked by British soldiers === There were 779 deaths from cholera in Spain.

Domestic.-Major Aaron Stafford, the last officer of the war of 1812, died in Oneida County, N. Y. - United States troops arrived at the scene of the mining disorders on the Union Pacifile Railroad. === Closing religious services for the season were held at Ocean Grove. - The steamer City of Buffalo was burned at Jamestown, N. Y.

ing for the race to begin. = Four suicides in various places and with different means. Thousands of visitors at Grant's tomb. === A gardener killed by an unknown man at White Plains. = Stormy meeting of the Central Labor Union.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate almost stationary temperature and fair or partly cloudy weather. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 69°; lowest. 52°; average, 6138°.

Especial pains should be taken to-day by the sailing-masters of the various craft going out to see the yacht race, not only to avoid accidents, but to keep from interfering with the Puritan and the Genesta. They should keep to leeward, and at such a distance from the course that there will be no danger of the swell they raise reaching the racers. In this matter the sailingmasters will be upon their honor only. The police boat will not venture outside of Sandy Hook, and would have no authority outside

An exact knowledge of the condition of the real estate market in this city is somewhat difficult to obtain at this time, but careful inquiries for THE TRIBUNE show only slight changes in rents. On the whole, they are high. In regard to flats of the best class some brokers declare able hereafter to exercise any restraining that rents are down; others deny this. The only thing that seems certain is that if you want a house or flat you will hear of few that would suit; if you don't need a house you will have a score of good offers made to you,

If Mr. Hill had been as diligent in other directions as he has been in his efforts to secure the pomination for Governor this fall, he might have turned out to be a truly good and great man. For months he has been laying his political wires, and he is now much less certain of success than some weeks ago. Flower is undermining him in the country, and Cooper in this city, to such an extent that Mr. Hill sits in a most anxious seat. Possibly he will discover later that although his diligence has not made him great or good it has left him sadder

The cable dispatches speak of an " ultimatum" as having been sent to Germany by Spain. The substance of the communication indicates, however, that it should not be called by so warlike a name. Bismarck is "requested" to evacuate the Caroline Islands, Spain for her part promising to refrain from occupying them. The tone of the official German press meanwhile is studiously conciliatory toward the Spaniards; but covert threats a the French for rejoicing at the situation may be read between the lines. Parisian journals therefore may now be expected to calm down,

Friends of Mr. Hiscock, of Onondaga, it is said, have decided not to press bim as a Republican candidate for Governor this fall, because he does not wish it. If Mr. Hiscock's mind remains unchanged, this determination will remove a strong man from the field. But, candidate or not, the representative from the XXVth Congressional District is a man whose opinion in regard to political matters is always valuable. He thinks that in deciding to hold their convention before the Democrats the Republicans have shown wit and courage. They have nothing to fear in maintaining their old habit of advancing an affirmative policy.

The principal suitors for Tammany's hand this fall are Messrs. Cooper and Hill, and just now Tammany is coquetting boldly with both of them. With either it will be a marriage of convenience, utterly devoid of sentiment, and moreover, this somewhat antique political spinster will take precious good care that her settlements are generous. Thus far a candidate for the office of Sheriff is the only thing which seems to be allotted to her, but a fair share of judges and coroners will be certainly insisted upon. Tammany will not promise to vote for either Cooper or Hill without a sure guarantee that pledges made with her in regard to spoils will be kept. The County Democracy's reputation for keeping faith is so bad that security for the settlements is one of the most portant factors in the union which Tammany is likely to make.

It is said that the Independents of Conpecticut who bow humbly at Mr. Cleveland's shrine are about to rush voluminously to the defence of his Civil Service Reform record. Probably they will take their one from Mr. | patria? It would seem to be necessary to the Evereft P. Wheeler, of the Civil Service Re-Evereft P. Wheeler, of the Civil Service Re-form Association in this city. It is indeed learn what is meant by "of late" as epecial reports giving information as to what had been

novel. Mr. Wheeler declares that in "the removal of, or failure to reappoint, competent Republican office-holders," Mr. Cleveland has not injured the cause of Civil Service Reform; that "one of his duties was to redeem the wrong that had been done to one-half the people of this country [meaning the Democrats] by their uniform exclusion from holding office." This puts a new meaning into the professions of the Civil Sevice Reformers of the peculiar kind now in the front. Republicans all over the country will regret that so remarkable an announcement was not made before the elections last fall.

RIVER AND HARBOR WIND.

The River Improvement Convention, now in session at St. Paul, was pronounced by one of the earlier speakers "an organized raid on the Treasury of the United States." He seems to have told a little more of the truth than he intended. These conventions have been held almost every year for a generation or more, and have undoubtedly recommended many most useful improvements, some of which have been effected and result in great benefit to the people of the country. On the other hand, they have recommended about as many worthless jobs and wild and impracticable schemes. Lacking the sense of personal responsibility for their recommendations, the members of such conventious are in the humor to recommend anything that is called improvement. They are sent, as the conventions themselves are organized, to create a supposed public opinion in favor of more or less doubtful jobs, for the really meritorious and needful improvements do not require to be propelled by convention wind. The jobbers pay the expenses and incite the delegates to get together, and they contrive to select as a rule delegates whose desire to make flaming speeches is considerably more pressing than their sense of responsibility as to the recommendations they may make. Accordingly the delegates spout foriously, and the convention resolves miscellaneously, and the jobbers go to Washington with formal resolutions of "representative men from all the Western and Southern States," in which their pet jobs. however shameless, are linked with great public improvements however necessary.

Such being the genesis of river and harbor conventious, it is not a matter of surprise that their recommendations have but little weight with judicious people, who have learned how these organizations come to pass and how they are conducted. Nevertheless, it must be said in their favor that they have given direction and forcible expression to the desire of the great majority of the people in the Western and Southern States, inasmuch as it is now and ever has been a prevailing notion that the improvement of the waterways is the only means of permanently securing cheap transportation CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Hundreds of yachts wait- for products. Thus it is believed that a ship canal, or at all events a canal capable of taking boats of large tonnage at a low cost, between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan would work a permanent reduction in the rates charged for freight on roads ranning into Chicago from the West and Northwest. It is believed that the more extensive and effectual improvement of the Mississippi River, so far that fleets of barges can be moved with the least cost from St. Paul to New-Orleans, would permanently regulate the cost of transportation from the Mississippi to the seaboard.

It is hardly worth while at this time to combut these opinions, or to show how far they are mistaken. For the fact is that we are living in an era of transition, so to speak, as respects the modes of transportation. The conditions which have always prevailed until within a very few years seem to have passed away never to return. Changes that seem likely to be permanent, changes so extraordinary that they were deemed utterly impossible ten or fifteen years ago, have already been effected in the cost of transportation by rail, and not in the cost of transportation only, but in the ordinary charges. These changes, and others still in progress, render it doubtful whether even the very best of the artificial waterways will be rail. This at least is certain, that the charges between Chicago and the scaboard have for some years past been reduced, not on the railroads by reason of lake and canal competition, but on the lake and canal by reason of the competition of railroads. The question to-day, as to that route, is not whether transportation by rail shall hereafter be cheaper or dearer than it is in consequence of any improvement of the waterways, but whether transportation by the waterways shall continue at all, or be abandoned because of their growing inability to compete with the railway syste n. Under these circumstances it is needless to discuss in detail the recommendations of the latest river convention. These seem to embrace, as usual, some meritorious plans as well as some inexcusable jobs. Just at present the Treasury of the United States has not a great amount of money to expend in this or in any other direction.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE SOUTH.

In the last Harper's Magazine Mr. Charles Dudley Warner presents his "Impressions of the South." Mr. Warner devoted an entire summer to his New-England garden before making a book of his impressions of that prescribed domain. But he does not hesitate to print his impressions of a vast section of the United States after what he admits was merely "a short visit" to it. However, it must be remembered that there are lightning impression-gatherers, just as there are lightning calculators. "Are you sure it was of a Monday, and between noon and 1 o'clock when this accident occurred," asked the cross-examiner of the man who had sued a Mississippi steamboat company, one of whose botters had blown him sky high. "I am," was the prompt reply, "for I remember seeing clothes hanging out to dry and folks eating their dinner as I was coming down."

One of the most remarkable of Mr. Warner's

impressions is set forth in these words : I have believed that for the past ten years there has been growing in this country a stronger feeling of nationality-a distinct American historic conscio and nowhere class has it developed so rapidly of late as at the South. I am convinced that this is a genuine devel, ement of attachment to the Union and of pride in the Nation, and not in any respect a political movement for

unworthy purposes. Can this individual impression be correct? It is the general impression of us Northerners -a general impression including a good deal of impression not consequent upon "a short visit"-that the North has never fainted or faltered in her passionate love for the Union; that "of late," as during the war, she has been supremely devoted to its welfare. But to adopt Mr. Warner's impression is to reject this general impression. For if "attachment to the Union" has developed more rapidly of late at the South than at the North, it must be because of late the North's heart has grown comparatively cold or at least comparatively tukewarm. What do the Grand Army posts say to that proposition? Have they, have the rest of the Northern people been conscious "of late" that they were soff ring from arrested development of amor thorough understanding of the impression to

Mr. Warner employs the term. How large a portion of time does " of late" cover ? When Southern "gennine development of attachment to the Union" born of rifle clubs or moonshiners? Did the Danville outrage nurture it? Shall we find its roots in polluted ballot-boxes ? Are we to regard "President" Jefferson Davis, spouting treason as opportunity offers unrebuked of the Southern Democratic press, as its outward and visible emblem? Is it attested by the well nigh solid vote of the South cast "of late"-only last fall-against the party but for whose strenuous and unfaltering patriotic exertions attachment to the Union would be an impossibility since there would be no Union to be attached to? It is to be noted, however, that another of

Mr. Warner's impressions comes violently into collision with the impression under consideration. In the vivid language of gentlemen of pression silly. Here is the second impression : The people who thus recognize the moral training of adversity and its effects upon character, and who are glad that slavery is gone, and believe that a new and petter era for the South is at hand, would not for a ent put themselves in an attitude of apology for the part they took in the war, nor confess that they were erong, nor join in any denunciation of the leaders they ollowed to their sorrow. It is a palpable contradiction to argue that

people who " would not for a moment put themselves in an attitude of apology" for endeavoring to destroy the Union are to be credited with " a genuine development of attachment to the Union." If we understand Mr. Warner. the men and women whom he met during his short visit originated this sort of a non s quitur: "We are not at all sorry that the South took up arms against the Nation's life; we still glory in our attempt to trail the Stars and Stripes in the mire; the men who headed the Rebellion remain enshrined in our heart of hearts; but at the same time let it be proclaimed that we are growing in our individual and collective bosoms a distinct American historic consciousness at a rate which by comparison really shames the North. This is not the language of "a genuine development of attachment to the Union." When the Prodigal Son came to himself, he said to his father, "I have sinned against Heaven and in thy sight and am no more worthy to be called thy son." We have an impression that the revised version does not represent him as remarking : I'm sincerely proud of having wasted my substance in riotous living ; I wish this family distinctly to understand that I have nothing to repent of; but it is a good while since I 'tasted yeal, and I emphatically assert that I rather than my brother of late have been developing a distinct genume Asiatic patriotic consciousness."

Another of these impressions of the South relates to the negro. The italies are ours: One thing, however, must be admitted in all this dis-ussion. The Southerners will not permit such Legislaares as those assembled once in Louisiana and South Carolina to rule them again. "Willy ou disfranchise the dacks by management or by force i" "Well, what would you do in Onio or Connectleut! Would you be ruled by a let of ignorant field hands allied with a gang

There is no mistaking the significance of this The negro is to be disfranchised by manage ment or force at the pleasure of the Southerners. And yet Northern Democratic papers today are rolling Mr. Warner's article as a sweet morsel under their tongues, declaring that it is strong piece of evidence in support of their allegation that all is lovely at the South!

REFORM-FOR PARTY'S SAKE. It appears that out of about 50,000 postoffices in the country, nearly 7,000 have under gone "reform" since the Senate adjourned. Out of 2,332 Presidential offices, the postmasters have been changed at 487, and out of 48,421 fourth-class post-offices, the postmasters have been changed at 6,400. It will be observed, by those who still believe in the sincerity of President Cleveland's professions that nearly one-third of the changes in the small post-offices, namely 2,030, have been made since March 4 in four States in which elections are to take place this fall, namely, 618 in Ohio, 558 in New-York, 439 in Virginia and 415 in Pennsylvania. It might be well for the Civil Service reformers to explain this performance, if they can, in harmony with the resolution indorsing the President's course.

But a question of such importance is happily not left to an irresponsible association which has shown a considerable lack of judicial aptitude. It will come before the Senate and that body will be called upon to consider whether the reasons given for this great number of changes justify the action of the President. The Senate will properly ask, first, how many of these men were removed for incompetence unfitness or proved misconduct. It will annear, in all probability, that out of nearly 7,000 postmasters removed, scarcely more than one in a thousand, if so many, have been removed for reasons which a genuine reform of the Civil Service recognizes. It will appear that in nearly all the 6.887 cases the old men have been turned out because they were Republicans, although known to be efficient and honest. I will appear that the new men have been rut in because they were Democrats, although it was known that all were inexperienced, and there is remarkably good reason to believe that not few are unworthy-for instance, the postmaster in Maine who was appointed while is iail. If Republicans were put out because of partisanship, the Senate will inquire, and it ought to inquire, whether the Democrats in their places were put in because of partisanship. THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

New-York is behind none of her sister States in educational advantages. Her schools, acadmies, colleges and other institutions of learning are the best of their kind. Alive to the fact that the inclination of the tree depends upor the bent given the twig, her citizens cheerfully pay out annually a very large s un for the main

The public schools are soon to be reopened.

tenance of our excellent common school system. The colleges and academies are carefully supervised by the Regents of the University; the common schools by a Superintendent of Public Instruction. Teachers' institutes, so called, are held at regular intervals in all sections of the State, having for their object the conservation of the art of teaching, and eight normal schools are maintained for the same purpose. For the benefit of those who cannot avail themselves of the day schools, good night schools have been provided. Add to this wise and generous provision for the instruction of the rising generation in New-York, the private educational in-

State pride. But there is another side to the picture, and a dark side it is. Some years ago the Legislat ure, in response to clearly expressed public sentiment, passed a compulsory education act. It provided that children who would not go to school voluntarily should be compelled to go a certain number of weeks in each year. The law was generally commended, but difficulty has been found in enforcing it. In his annual report in 1878 the Superintendent of Public Instruction had this to say about it:

etitations which abound on every side, and we

have a total which is well calculated to fos er

done by the school authorities during the preced school year in regard to carrying out the pro does it date from? Was this North-eclipsing | the act entitled "An act to secure to children the beneally show that no steps in this direction have been taken. and that this law in the cities is not enforced, with, perhaps, the exception of the City of New-York. I have given instructions to the school officers in the other school districts of the State to prepare a schedule giving the names of all the children of school age resident therein, together with their ages. This schedule is attached to the regular annual reports of the trustees, which reper's are required by law to be finally filed in the offices of the county clerks.

The law still remains on the statute-books and now here comes Commissioner Peck, of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, who reports that "the compalsory education law of the State has not met the expectations of its fram-"ers. It is to all intents and purposes a dead "letter." We commend these words to the consideration of the citizens of New-York who have a patriotic regard for the common welthe Sullivan school it knocks the first im- fare. The non-enforcement of the act in question can only result in serious public injury. Ignorance has well been styled the mother of vice. The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for this year presents some figures which may profitably be studied by one wishing to get at the size of New-York's crop of ignorance and idleness. The number of children of school age in the State at the date of the report was 1,685,100, while the number attending the common schools was but

1.041.089. If the compulsory education act centains defects so serious as to defeat its purpose, let it be repealed and its place filled with one that is sound in every section. If it is not open to criticism, let it be enforced. There is one thing which even so rich and prosperous a Commonwealth as ours cannot afford. It cannot afford to have a portion of the population grow up in ignorance. Some of our legislators have given a good deal of attention of late to measures designed to improve the school system. What is more needed is the adoption of some plan which shall result in the more general diffusion of the system as it is.

MONEY AND BUSINESS. A further decline in the stock market, in the grain market, in the cotton market and in the provision market, and a decline in oil, contrasted last week with continued improvement in the dry-goods business and in the iron and steel manufacture. The banks succeeded in placing somewhere over \$5,000,000 of their reserve, and expanded their loans by \$4,743,300, but this money seems to have gone | to the discharge by a citizen of the duties which Financial Chronicle, in a statement which it under which he lives. But it does oppose the harsays "exhibits the receipts and shipments of gold and currency by the New-York banks during the week," reports a net loss of only \$324,000 by the entire interior movement. But the official Treasury reports show that the receipts here were only \$1,200,000 greater than the payments. Yet the bank statement indicated that more than \$3,700,000 in specie and \$1,300,000 in legal tenders had gone out of the banks somewhere. If it was not temporarily withdrawn for use in some large operation, or by means of some new private arrangement with the Treasury, the disappearance of so large an amount would tend to discredit the the banks. Not withstanding the payment of mind, and the free-trade press faithfully represents interest, the excess of receipts over all disbursements by the Treasury from Monday to Saturday at all points was only \$1,216,956, or about as much as the excess of receipts over disbursements at New-York. It would not be very surprising, therefore, if the Treasury had privately borrowed a few millions more from the banks in some of the private ways which seem

to be in favor at Washington,

The stock market was less depressed by the reduction of rates to 10 cents for grain from Chicago than might have been expected. People appeared to be impressed with the idea that this great reduction is likely to insure a speedy settlement, that Mr. Vanderbilt's roads speedy settlement, that Mr. Vanderbut's roads - that Fauliner gets some of his letters wrong so reduced rates for that purpose, and that the times, but many good men have had that failing." meeting during this week will therefore end in some agreement. But the increase of ship- his Washington office and go on the stump in Ohio; but nents from Chicago at the reduced rates is very small, the aggregate for last week amounting to only 35,000 tons. Even this small movement can hardly be maintained unless the exports of grain increase. The passing of the dividend by the Northwestern is now considered to be a measure of prudence, in view of the losses anticipated from the threatened construction of new lines to St. Paul and Kansas City, and the strife which those undertakings will cause. Northwestern preferred declined 434 cents and Manitoba 314 cents, but although the decline in Northwestern was the largest change, others were important, especially in the cual stocks. Reading declined 31s. Jersey Central 412, Eric preferred 2, and Delaware and Hudson 1% cents. The disorganization in the coal trade appears from quotations published to be very great. It is said that Lucka-at "\$2 50 alongside steamer." The trade seems to be worse than ever, since it has been reported that the control of it would soon be Creek and Reading concerns.

During the week the news from the crops as been really unfavorable. True, there has been little of importance about the wheat crop, but some damage has been done to corn in the Northwest, and also some damage to cotton, and in either case no one can tell as yet how much. Yet the price of cotton decined a quarter of a cent, relatively equal to a decline of 212 cents per bushel for wheaf, and print cloths were a shade lower in spite of the reported improvement in the market for cotton goods. Corn and wheat declined 134 cents ach and oats I cent during the week. A ack of demand commensurate with the supply to be expected, even if all reported injury has been sustained, is evidently the controlling fact of the situation. The exports of wheat for four weeks ending August 29 were less than one-third of the exports for the corresponding weeks last year, and the exports of flour less than two-thirds of those of the corresponding weeks last year. This solid fact outweighs, in days like these, a great many elaborate statements, such as the one published by The Produce Exchange Bulletin, which figures out a deficiency of 70,000,000 bushels of wheat for the whole world this year. If this is so, sellers are strangely blind to their own interest, and need to have some guardian appointed-perhaps some speculator, or manufacturer of speculative statistics.

The iron market is really in better condition. Last week pig iron advanced about 50 cents, and rails are now quoted at \$29 per ton, while refined bur is held at \$1 80. The injury to the cotton crop is not supposed to have prevented the largest yield on record, and the Southern reports are exceedingly confident. Nevertheless, the business actually transacted is not yet large. The exchanges at all the cities outside of New-York were smaller in the last week of August, 1884, than in any other week for four years, and yet the increase this year is only 3.5 per cent in comparison with that lowest week for years. There is much reason to hope for improvement, though rather less than there less, the business actually transacted is not vet

was before the railways returned to their quarrelling and the exports of grain declined so sharply, but it must be confessed that the improvement is for the most part one of the things hoped for but not yet seen.

General Slocum in his Gouverneur speech turned up a first-class Democratic campaign trump. To be sure, it is not new and has been heard of once or twice before; but it's far more congenial than Troup and reform-it's Tweed. The General denounced Tweed in scathing terms. The subject though old is relishable—to Democratic reforms

May the better boat win!

While the law is fastening its grip upon pharmaists who put up morphine when quinine is called for, let it not overlook those who deal in adulterated or wholly counterfeit drugs. One has just been detected, near Boston, selling tineture of opium adulterated 90 per cent, white wine that was simple alcohol, and syrup that was nothing but sugar and dirt; with the rest of his stock, doubtss, of corresponding quality. Scarcely any puuishment is too severe for such a knave. He is enriching himself deliberately and consciously at the expense of his patrons' health and lives. Are there any such among the druggists of New-York ?

It does seem rather hard upon the Clerical party in France for the Government to forbid the clergy advising their parishioners how to vote. In the election of next month the fate of the Church in France is to be decided, practically. The anti-Clerical forces are allowed to use every means and every influence to gain votes against the Church. It is a curious interpretation of "liberty" to deny the Church equal rights of defence.

This is absolutely painful! Here is The World of yesterday, after columns of facts in regard to the great yacht race have been published in all the New-York daily papers, speaking editorially of the prize which is to be raced for to-day as the "Queen's Cup." It is the "America's Cup," of course, the Queen's Cup being quite another thing. But that is not all. The World in the same article continually refers to the Puritan as a "schooner" or "our crack schooner." The Puritan is a sloop. The man who wrote that article evidently did not know what he was writing about.

Mr. John E. Russell has declined to accept the chairmanship of the Massachusetts Democratic State Convention, on the ground that he is the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and his acceptance of the presidency of the convention would be a violation of the spirit of Civil Service Reform, but he finds no difficulty in approving Cleveland's course. How these Democrats strain at invisible goats and voraciously gulp down camels. True Civil Service reform does not object either into the Treasury or out of the city. The are a necessary part of the form of government boring in places of trust of such men as the Higginses, the Troups, the Beatties and the Pills burys, who are the outgrowth of this Administra tion. The essential difference between cant and good faith in this Civil Service matter is so clear that the wayfaring man, though a foel, need not

The Administration expresses regret that the responses to the circulars respecting tariff revision come mainly from importers, and that American manufacturers pay no attention to them. If enthusiastic replies were desired, the circulars should have been sent to the English manufacturers. ing the American tariff out of existence, and aloublished returns of receipts and shipments by ways have been. The importers are of the same the joint interests of Euglish manufacturers and American temporters,

PERSONAL

Both the sons of the Czar are slight, gentle looking

lovs, resembling their mother. The Due de Montpensier is said to be the possessor of bequeath it all to the Comtesse de Paris. His only living

Mr. Blaine is said to be writing about five pages per day of the second volume of his history.

Mr. John Foster Kirk will retire from the editorship of Lippincol's Magazine on January 1, 1880, and be successed therein by Mr. William S. Walsh.

"They say," remarked Squator Voorhees the other day,

General Rescerans is said to be fairly itching to leave he would rather some other Reformer would break the

James Brown, whose portrait in oil has just been presented to Brown University by his descendant, Mrs Carrie M. Paluotti, of Paris, was born in Providence March 28, 1698, the great grandson of the Rev. Cha-Brown, who came to America in 1638, and settled at Providence soon after Hoger Williams started the place his "home lot" comprising what is now the Brown Uni-

Senator Voorbees expects to come East some time this

Mr. Sidney Dickinson of Boston, who has been studying art abroad for several years, is to deliver a course of lec-tures at the Lowell Institute this winter on "Treasure-Houses of European Art."

The widow of Mark Pattison, whose marriage engagement with Sir Charles Dilks was recently announced a her request and under extraordinary circumstances, was lia Frances, daughter of the late Colonel Strong of the Madras Army. She is noted as an author and artist. having been for years the fine art critic of the Academy (London) and having contributed to the Bibliotheque In-Lord Houghton's death was sudden. He dined with

seems to be worse than ever, since it has been be been that the control of it would soon be becaused by the Pennsylvania through the Beech secured by the Pennsylvania through the Beech to the secure of the pennsylvania through the Beech to the secure of the pennsylvania through the Beech to the secure of the pennsylvania through the Beech to the pennsylvania through the B

Mr. Gladstone was greeted with marked respect by the Norwegians everywhere, and received many compliments from the public prints. "Seldom, if ever," said a leading journal, "has it been our fortune to behold such a noble and energetic countenance."

General Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, who is at the Gisey House, was on his way to Washington to change the lodgings he has occupied for six years while United States Senator; but he received word yesterday that a new lease had been secured for him, and he will go down the bay to-day with a Calcago friend to see the

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is estimated by Mexican officials that the yearly loss to the Treasury of Mexico by smugaling along the northern frontier is not less than \$1,500,000. The United States Consul at Guaymas estimates the value of gods smuggled from this country across the Arizon rectier at \$200,000 annually. long as the duties levied by the Mexican Government are so nigh, so long wid smuggling be continued and the mogglers risk their lives for large profits.

The following quaint epitaphs were found on tomb-stones during the wanderings of one of our citizens in the old burging ground in Jaffrey, N. H. The stones were side by side:

Sacred to the memory of Amos Fortune, who was born free in Africa. A slave in America, he purchased his lib-erty, professed Corisianity, lived reputably, dued hope-fully, Nov. 17, 1801, wt. 91. Erected by William Paris-wor, h.

worth.
Sacred to the memory of Violate, by sale the slave of Amos Fortune, by marriage his wife, by her fidelity his friend and solace. She died his widow, Sept. 18, 1802, act. seventy-three years.—[Boston Transcript.

Principal Bragdon, of Lasell Seminary, is at home after a brief absence in Pennsylvania, and finds the many improvements in laboratory, gymnasium and Handiwork Hall well advanced. The school is well filled for next year. Mr. Bragdon has declined the presidency of the Ba timore College for Women, and will remain at Lasell.

It is high time for the friends of the Hennepin Canal It is bigh time for the friends of the Homepin Camal to cut loose from the Mississippi River scheme and act independently of the old fogies who get together once every two years and formulate more whereases and resolveds than ever the historic three tailors of Tooley-st. dreamed of. While the human harnacles of the Mississippi Valley are resoluting and speechifying, that magnificent natural water-way known to geographers and to the commercial world as the Hemepin Camal is slow-ly but surely drying my the more.

It is said that Kannas druggists will swallow a dunit. cate of all prescriptions which they make up, if the customer will pay them for it, in order to reassure can customer will pay them for it, in order to reassure cas-tomers against poison. Kausas is a Prohibition State and druggists are very frequently called upon to fill up prescriptions of whiskey. This would explain their villingness to take a dupiteate of their prescription

The Kansas druggists are shrewd fellows.

The fear of a water famine led, the other Sunday, to an interruption of the service in a church which is the most conspicuous architectural feature of a fashionatic suburb of Liverpool. The organist, who is distinguished as an ecclesiastical player, was in his place, and near blim were his choristers—like him, ready to neglig the service. He arranged a combination of stops, and laid his comprehensive fingers on one of the manuals, but not a sound would the instrument emit. There was no water to feed the engine attacked to the blowing apparatus. He then brought a harmonium into use and the service proceeded. At the close of the service a member of the congregation, presumally a muscian, said he thought Mr. ——'s playing had been very poor that morning! By may of thanksgiving for the restoration of the supply, the organist should next Sunday give a selection from Handel's Water Mosic.—(Liverpool Mercury.

A number of newspapers in this country publish the sermons delivered abroad by the Rev. Dr. Talmage. By a special arrangement the sermons are furnished in ad vance to these newspapers, so that they appear regularly on the day after they are preached. The public has been led to believe in some cases that the sermons so pub lished were cabled to America, and this belief caused them to be read with great interest. But when it was found out that they were sent by mall in advance of delivery a considerable time and cry was raised in some quarters, and many readers considered themselves imposed upon. The Wheeling Intelligeneer reminds such people that the sermons would not be improved in quality by passing under the water. "There are many persons," it says, " who find pleasure in the Talmage ser mons; who would take them as gladly by freight train as by cable; who are even willing to take them marred by some very remarkable pictures intended to serve the purpose of illustration. The Talmage sermons are not made better or worse by setting up for them a claim which cannot be maintained, and which is at best irrele vant.

A Frawnee Indian is reported as having decamped from the Indian Territory with \$1,500 belonging to a trader. If this is so, no further proof is necessit to show the Indian is capable of higher civilization, and intelligent enough to become a viter and hold office. It is possible, however, that the trader has hed for the purpose of cheating his creditors.—[New-Orleans Picayure.

A Western saloon has over its door a sign reading "Take a Brick Home in your Hat." The habitues gene rally heed the advice of the sign.

rally heed the advice of the sign.

There is one way alone in which men have been willing to see any amount of literary or artistic genius developed in women—when these ladies cossent to attribute their work to a husband or brot.ec, and say nothing about it. This is the self-effacement, the bens latied, at its most delightful point, when the woman does the work and the man gets the fame. The Mandersonn family had not the slightest objection to their differ family's composing as much must as she pleased, provided it appeared under the mane of her brother Feitx. Nobody knows, the recent buographers tell us, how many of his "songs without words" the sister contributed; but the moment she proposed to patient anything under her own name the whole household way aroused, and the shadow of the harem was invoked; it was improper, unwomanly, indelicate, for her to publish musle—except to swell her brother's fame.—[Colone] Higginson in Harper's Bazar.

Through Lady Dufferin's efforts there has just been established in India, a National Association for Supplying Women Doctors to Women. Many influential peop 4 have interested themselves in the movement, and its prospects of success are very fair.

General Spinner is just now the happiest man in America. He is compling out on the beach, and while his campanions go off intand to dig for worms, he just slipp out to the fishing ground with a bunch of his autograpus, and bobs for cels. - [Barlington Free Fress.]

Statistics show that Cateago is growing fast. Tue amon opinion is that the Lake City has been fast for

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Duff feels sufficiently encouraged by the atronage given his "Mikado" at the Standard Theore o announce his conviction that it will be given there broughout the season. He has most of the parts in ufficiently strong hands, and the representations now move with much greater smoothness than on the openthe penalty paid by Mr. Duff for hurrying forward the production of a work which more than any of Gilbert and Sullivan's operatas demands that attention shall be given to the details of stage management. In this regard e Fifth Avenue Theatre performance stands as a work which all our managers might study with profit. As for the difference between the two versions in the matter of he musical score it practically does not amount to anyhe misical score it practically also not solve the thing. Mr. Sullivan's orchestration is easily caught by a musician with one or two hearliers, and there is no reason outsite the field of ethics (which does not seem to enter into the contested question of the right of performance without the authors' sanction; why every one of the composers' instrumental effects should not be re-school in the version which, it is said, was made from the plane-force accompanion of the contest.

Madame Judic, who will sail next Saturday for New-York, has created about twenty rôles in operaties and musical comedies when have be nexpressly written and composed for her. Eight or nine are from Albert Miliand, the clever satirist of Le Figuro. For the last twente years she has mightly filled Les Varietés (Paris), playing turing ten months of the year. She has not only an immense fortune for herseif, but also has envisced her authors, her managers and colleagues of the stars, For that length of time she has, on an average, our ed \$60,000 a year, of which she spends one-third in the \$60,000 a year, of which she spends one third in the keeping of her two establishments, her hotel in Ras Souvelle and her country seat in Chatoa. About one fourth goes toward the privates of works of art, falsaces, or is-a-brac, etc., etc., of which the artist is exceedingly found and a great commonser. Venders of Am rhead curiosities will find in her an interesting subject to whom they can present their goods; sho will likely take book with her precious souvenirs, as she has done hereofore from every country she has visited.

Catherine Lewis will begin her dramatic season it.

Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday night, September 9, 1 ho will appear to a new play by Hugh Gibson, cantil Miss Lowis's enterprise is under the management of Mr. John Templeton, who has had a long xtence as the director of comic opera trouves. A comcans of twelve people has been engaged for the low pleas,
Miss Lewis plays two nights at Syramos, and gasfrom there to Rochester for a like period. She will be
seen in Chicago during the week beginning September
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THE STATE CANVASS.

Ex-Assemblyman David A. Wells is much talked of as

senator Arkell's successor in the XVIIIth District. Lewis B, Sherman will ask for a renomination to tas Assembly from the Democrats of the Hd Oscida The Peun Yan Chronicle says: "Why wouldn't the

Hop. William S. Briggs make an excellent State Senator from the XXVIIIth District? He certainly possesses every qualification for the office," "A point has been reached," says The Buffalo Fxpress, in the Senatoria fight in the XXXII4 District, where the iton, C. P. Vedder cannot be nominated without sub-tantial aid from Chautauqua County."

The Albany correspondent of The St. Paul Pioner Press writes as follows in regard to one of the Republic cans who are being suggested for Governor: "Joseph W. Drexel, the rich ex-banker of New-York, would, as

every one who knows him agrees, make an excellent Governor. He would bring to the office a culture and a social tone that it has not known since General Dix occapled it. He speaks several languages, has an intimate pled it. He speaks several languages, has an initimate knowledge of public matters, and is altogether a most genial and agreeable gentleman. But he is a rich man, anasod to political roughing. While he is not, and his not been for many years, connected with the banking irm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., Bi-informed people assume that he is, and he part that firm has recently taken in swinging the New-York, West slore and Boffalo Kailroad houds over to the Central-Hadson company has created a new prejudice against very rich men of the name of Drexel. The bondholders of West Shore are satisfied, if not gratified; but the people were counting on competition. Their chagging at the transfer is vasily heightened by the rise of fare from one to two cents a mile as soon as competition ceased."

It would seem that General Slocum is without honor in his own county. Many Democrats would like to see him nominated for Governor, but it is clear that the Kings County delegation will be against him, or at all events it will be for some other candidate.

"By nominating Hill," says The Uties Herald, " the Democrats will accept the chance of success without are not over boastful of their strength, it is no chance at are not over opasital of their strength, it is no change all. The Times and Evening Post proclaim about once a day or oftener that the independents elected Cleve land, and will name the next Governor of New-York."

"Indications are that the delegates from Wayne County to the Republican State Convention," says I've Rockester Herald, " will be instructed to vote for General Joseph B. Carr for Governor. The sentiment among the leading Republicans in all parts of the county, especially in Lyons, Clyde, Newark and Palmyra, seems to be to this effect."

Sherman S, Rogers is reported as saying that he is not a candidate for Governor.

Assuming that William B. Woodin is to receive the Republican nomination for Senator in the XXVIth District, The Auburn News (Dem.) asks without answering: "But who shall the Democrate nomina, e against him?"

A Washington special to The Eochester Beraid repre-sents Secretary Whitney as "trying to secure the nonination for Governor of New-York" The same "its patch quotes a Tammanyite as saying: " If Mr. White hey is nominated, he will make a very strong race, and if he is made Governor of New-York he will be nominated for the Fresidency three years hence in spike of anything but death. Whitney is one of the most take